BLOUNT IS IN PROOF

Gresham Publishes the Report of the Commissioner

ON THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

He Presents the Result of His Inquiries Into the Condition of Things at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Secretary Greenam today made public all the cor-respondence between the secretary of state and James H. Blount commissioner and late minister to the Hawaiian felancia, the most important parts of which were carried exclusively by the United Press in last night's dispatches. Mr. Greeham, in giving this voluminous printed matter to the press explained that it included everything connected with Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii with the exception of some statistical tables relating to the islands. The matter commuts of three parts, the first begraning with a copy of the instructions given Mr. Blount on March 11, 1803, prior to his departure from Washington for Honolois, and the last part ending with a brief letter under date of July 31, 1800 in which he takes his conge as follows: "The condition of parties in the islands is one of quiescence. The action of the United States is awaited by all as a matter of necessity. This condition, if can be assumed, will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or re-The present government can only rest on the use of military force, possessed of most of the arms in the islands, with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it. Ultimately it will fall strengthen it. Ultimately it will fall without fail. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but not longer. Then he mids that he has done his duty as well as he could, "considering I was surrounded by persons interested in mis-lowling," and his private affairs necessi-

teresham's Instructions. Secretary Greeham's letter of instruc-tions to Mr. Blount, dated March 11, detine clearly how far, in the opinion of the president, the use of armed force is permissible by the United States to pull down or set up governments. Mr. tiresham says: "In the judgment of the president, your authority, as well as that of commander of the naval forces in Hawanan waters, should be limited measures as are necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens, and while abstaining from any manner of interference with the domestic conyour willingness to intervene with your friendly offices in the interest of a peaceable settlement of troubles within the limit of sound discretion. Should it be necessary to land an armed force upon Hawaiian territory on oc-casions of popular disturbance, when the authorities may be unto give adequate protection to the life and property of the citizens of the United States, the assent of such authority should first be obtained if it regard abould not, however, be claimed to the exclusion of similar measures by the representatives of other powers for the lives and property of their citizens or subjects residing in the islands. to interfere in the political or domestic affairs or in the international conflicts of the Hawaiian miands, otherwise than as herein stated, or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they process, this government will adhere to its consistent and estabwill not acquirece in domestic interfar

In a lector dated April 6, Mr. Blount ancounces his arrival at Hopolulu and tells of his refusal, against the strong urging of Minister Stevens, to accept a use and the use of secrants, carriages, horses, etc. furnished by the provisu-nal government, paying whatever I wanted for it from nothing up. He also notes the refusal of tenders from the ex-queen

Appended to a letter of April 8 in which Mr. Bloom deplores the perverted inflorance of Minister Stevens and Conand General Severance, to which ascribes the existence of the provisional govern-ment, is a stenographic report of an in-tertion between Mr. Blount and Admiral Skerrett, in which the following occurs: Admiral Skerrett "I called at the navy department on the 20th of December to see Mr. Tracer, the secretary of the navy, to sek him if he had any final instructions, as I was going to leave the next day for San Francisco to assume command of the Pacific square-ron. He replied Commedors I have no instructions to give you. You will go there and perform your duty as I know you will, and everything will be milisfactory. Mr. Tracey, I wast to

sale you about these Hawarian affairs. When I was out there ternty years ago I had frequent conversations with the then United States occupater, Mr. Pierce. on the extract of the islands. I wan old that the United States government ded not wish to agrees the intends of

He replied: Commodore the wishes of the government have changed. They will be very glast to annex Hawaii.

"He said as a matter of course, none but the ordinary legal means can be used to personals these people to come into the l'aited Statue."

cailed on by Chus Spreckels but, says Mr. Sienat, Sore much or how little Mr. Specificus knows about this matter, I and mantile to say, as I don't know."

Landing of Troops Disapproved. Chy the summ day Mr. Blownt. for the arregal time, disapproved of a request of American forces to haded for drill.

The landing of the troops pending negotiations between the users and President Inch. the commissioner says, might be used by impress the former with four that troops were landed to lend force to the provisional government in bringing her fir an adjustment. not their proper to communicate the reason to Mr. Storens or any other persun, save Admiral Skerrett.

Mr. Bloomt, in a subsequent better, Washington ir stating that the or yes-

ceive any proposition from Mr. Neuman in connection with a contract between the queen and the provisional govern-ment, in the matter of her abducation, it would be far better to decline to en

it would be far better to decline to entertain anything.

Mr. Blount says he called on the exqueen and informed her that no person was authorized, by Prosident Cleveland or himself, to place the government of the United States in the attitude of desiring an adjustment between herself and the provisional government, and the queen replied that she did not intend to enter into any negotiations until the Washington government had taken nelson on Mr. Blount's report.

People Oppose Annetation.

On May i Mr. Blount wrote: "At this time the indications are unmistakably that a large majority of the people of the islands are utterly opposed to annexation. I don't look for any change from this situation through future information. There is a strong disposition on the part of the annexation element to suppress expressions against annexation by social and business hostility."

In the third part of the correspondence is printed a statement of Voince V. Ashford dated March S. 1863, in which he says he has put in writing certain information in regard to Hawaiian affairs at Mr. bleund's request. This statement

formation in regard to Hawaian affairs at Mr. blount's request. This statement refers to Queen Litouakalani as a reagning sovereign who had at least twice striven to supplant her brother even at the expense, if necessary, of walking over his strangled corpse to the throne; a woman notoriously loaded with the grossest social vices, such as had contributed so largely to the late king's downfail in 1887, but still strongly uphold by the majority of the native people, who believe her professions and ple, who believe her professions and promises to restore them to an equal franchise."

In another part of his extraordinary communication Mr. Ashford says: "Wilson's 'pull' on the queen consisted in the fact that for many years he has been her favorite paramour. The queen had a private gateway cut through the palace wall immediately configuous to her apartments in the palace that he might one enter by a near and more convenalone enter by a near and more conven-ient way, a scandal at which even the most obtuse of the native people drew the line. The pair openly lived together in the queen's cottage at Waikiki, a suburb of Honolulu, during and suc-ceeding the 'sandbag' episode at the palace, just preceding the descent upon the learner. the league. This place was formerly an assignation house built by the queen, and openly used for that purpose, under

the personal charge of her business manager, formerly her native coachman. All these, and many other equally scan-dalous acts, are matter of public notorety at the capitol and have been com mented upon by the native press of Honolulu, but the English press were either gaged by the palace party or kept scient to avoid the effects of the scandal

These statements against the deposed queen are discredited by Mr. Blount.

Mr. Blount's conclusions of fact are embedied in his report to Secretary Gresham, dated July 17. It is a very long document, filling thirty-seven large printed pages, and indicates very clearly that he understood that he was to con-fine himself to a plain statement of facts, for nowhere does he make the slightest suggestion or recommendation. Refusarrival on the islands, he says he took up his quarters at the Hawaiian hotel, where he passed several days in receiving calls and soon became aware that all minds were quietly and anxiously looking to the action of the United States government. The troops of the Baston were doing military duty for the provisional government, with the American flag floating over the government building and, says the minster, "within it the provisional govern-ment conducted its business under an American protectorate, to be continued according to the avowed purpose of the American minister during negotiations with the United States. This brings the story down to the incident which created such a stir of hauling down the American flag, which Mr. Blount de-

Rauled Down the Flag.

My instructions directed me to make inquiries which, in the interest of can-dor and truth, could not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were full of uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the American flag and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that all these influences must be withdrawn, before those inquiries could be prosecuted in a manner belitting the dignity and power of the United States. Inspired with such feelings and confident no disorder would ensue. I directed the removal of the flag of the United States from the government building and the return of the American troops to their vessels. This was accepted without any demonstration of joy or afternoon before, in an interview with Prosident Dole in response to my inernment was now able to preserve order, although it could not have done so for several weeks after the proclamation

establishing it." Jananese Had a Scheme

A Japanese incident, which is both new and interesting, is then related. Bloomt says on the eve of the day when the flag was hauled down, "the American minister called on me with a Mr. Walter G. Smith, who he said, deseed to make an important communica-tion to me and whom he knew to be very intelligent and reliable. Thereupon Mr. with intense gravity, informed me that he knew beyond doubt that it had been arranged between the queen and the Japanese commissioner, that if the American flag and troops were remorni, the troops from the Japanese man of war Naniwa would land and reman of war Naniwa would land and re-instate the queen. Als Smith was the editor of the Ha warian Star established by the American ciub for the purpose of ad-rocating ameration. The American minister expressed his belief in the statement of Mr. Smith and neged the importance of the American troops remaining on shore until he would have the Japaness government and obtain from it assurances that Japanese troops icy on the government or people of the Hawaiian Islanda. I was not impressed much with these statements. When the presence of the Jaronese man of was was groing currency to suggestions his government solving that the

offend that government by interfering in the political conflicts in these islands to which it was averse. In the light of subsequent events, I trust the correct ness of my action will be the more fully justified. Continuing his narrative, Mr. Blount says that the provisional government being left to its preservation, the people freed of all fear of free intercourse with him, so far as his action could accomplish it, peace reigned and the way was cleared for his investigation. Thereupon he proceeds to set forth the results of his inquiries. Causes of Hevolution.

Causes of Revolution.

The report states that the cause of the revolution are remote and proximate, and therefore the chapter begins with the granting by Kamehameha III of the constitution of 1852. Extracts from this instrument are given, as well as from the constitution proclaimed by Kamehameha V in 1864. Touching the operation of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the report states that there came to the islands an intoxicating increase of wealth, a new labor system, an Asiatic population, an alienation of the native and white races, in impoverishment of former, an eprichment of the latter and the many so-called revolutions, which are the foundations of the opinion that stable government cannot the many so called revolutions, which are the foundations of the opinion that stable government cannot be maintained. The deaths in all these revolutions were seven, and there were seven wounded. Mr. blount estimates that the bounty paid on sugar by the United States to the sugar planters of Hawaii, in the remission of duty before the McKinley bill was passed, reached \$5,000,000 annually. From 1876 to 1887, immiggants numbered 30,326 including 21,328 Chinese, 2,477 Japanese and 10,216 Portuguese. The immigrants were poor and ignorant, the Futuguese could not read or write; the Japanese and Chinese romen were grossly unchaste. Labor treaties were made with various governments binding the inborer very stringently to his work.

Natives Deprived of Their Lands. The report, in touching upon this era of presperity says: "In the year 1845, under the influence of white residents. the lands were so distributed between the crown, the government, the chiefs and the people, as to leave the latter with an insignificant interest in lands-27.830 acres. The story of this division is discreditable to king, chiefs and white residents, but would be tedious here. The chiefs became largely indebted to the whites, and thus the foundation for the large holdings of the latter holdings. the large heldings of the latter was laid." Mr. Blount describes the growth of the missionary power in the lands as follows: From 1820 to 1826, missionaries of various na-tionalities especially American, with unselfishness, toil, patience and piety, had devoted themselves to the improvement of the natives. They gave them a language, a religion and an immense movement on the lines of civilization. In process of time, the descendants of these good men grew up in secular pur-euits. Superior by nature, education and other opportunities, they acquired wealth. They sought to succeed to the political control exercised by their fathers. The revered missionary disappeared. In his stead, there came the Angle Saxon in the person of his son, ambitious to acquire wealth and to conconceded to his pious ancestor. Hence in satire, the natives designated him a missionary which has become a cam-This leads Mr. Blount to ask, whether such a condition of affairs, with the native convinced that the foreigner had stolen his land, had degraded free labor and exposed their owe daughters to the evil influences of an overwhelmingly degraded male population; with the whites vaonting their wealth, intelligence and their missionary work, and condemning the weakness of the natives, was not a powerful provocative to divergence and political strife.

Extorted a Constitution. Mr. Blount embodies in his report a former colloquy between Chief Justice Judd and himself, touching the means adopted to extort the constitution of 1877 and the fundamental changes in that instrument. Concerning these changes, Mr. Blount says that they conthe power to name nobles and permitted ignorant laborers to vote under their overseers' direction, "to balance the native vote with the Portuguese," an ad mitted purpose. Two thirds of these were not naturalized. The nobles, selected mostly by the foreign element, held the vote power over the popularly elected representatives. The king could ap-point a cabinet, but could not remove one. ower to downy act was taken from the king unless countersigned by a member of the cabinet. This constitution was never submitted for approval to the people. Mr. Blount tells of the various efforts made to secuse a revision of the constitution, and then brings his narrative down to the prorogation of the leg-islature in 1892, the announcement of the queen's purpose to proclaim a new constitution and the refusal of two of her manisters to sign it. He tells the

Story of the Revolution.

"On Saturday evening the 14th of January, they, a small body of men, Germans, patives and Americans, took up the subject of dethroning the queen and proclaiming a new government, with a view of annexation to the United States. The first and most momentous question with them was to devise some pian to have the United States troops ancied. Mr. Thurston, who appears to have been the leading spirit, on Sunday sought two members of the queen's cabinet and urged them to head a movement against the queen and to sek Min-inster Stevens to land the troops, assuring them that in such an event, Mr. Sterens would do so. Failing to ential any of the queen's calinet in the cause, it was necessary to devise some other mode to accomplish time purpose. A committee of salety consisting of thirden members, had been formed from a little budy of men assembled in W. O. Smith's office. A deputation of these, informing Mr. Stevens of their plans, arranged with ask it, for the purpose of protecting life and property. It was further agreed, between him and them, that in the ment building and preciain a new gov-eromeof. he would recognize it. The no leading members of the committee. Mesors Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy se to the safety of their persons went to him to know if he would proect them in the event of their arrest by

Mr. Blonat comments upon the failure of the revolutionessis to inform the mass preting on the 16th of their purpose, acoly regarded here in height, places any me should charge that the empire which he attributes to force of the queen, the late consent general at figures, and suggests of Jupan, having so many comes to the queen of Jupan, having so many comes to the queen of Jupan, having so many comes to the Australia Saturday, close fire Australia Saturday, close fire affections, when the general new ampulation

16th to Minister Stevens for protection

leth to Minister Stevens for protection and says: "The response to the call does not appear in the files and the records of the American legation. It therefore cannot speak for itself. The request of the committee of safety was, however, consented to said, the troops were landed. A meeting of the committee held that night at the house of Henry Waterhouse, next Coar to Minister Stevens' house, determined on the dethrocement of the queen and salected officers. At this meeting it was assented to by all that Mr. Stevens had agreed with the committee of safety that in the event it occupied the government building and proclaimed a provisional government, he would recognize it as a de facto government. A great surprise burst upon the town when the troops landed January 16. Stevens informed Parker and Waterhouse, that in the event the queen's forces assailed the insurrectionary forces, he would intervene. Mr. Biount says that on their way to the government building to proclaim the provisional government, the members separated for fear of observation and arrest. There was no sign of an insurrectionary soldier on the street.

Provisional Government Proclaimed.

Provisional Government Proclaimed.

The committee of safety seat to the government building a Mr. A. S. Wilcox to see who was there, and on being in formed that there were no government forces on the grounds proceeded in the manner I have related, and read their proclamation. Just before conducing the reading of this instrument literal wolunteer troops appeared. Within a volunteer troops appeared. Within a haif hour afterward some thirty or forty made their appearance. Then Mr. Blouat tells of the respective locations of the queen's force and of Captain Wilth's troops and says: 'They were doubtless so located to suggest to the queen and her counsellors that they were in co-operation with the insurers, tionary movement, and would, when the emergency arose, manifest it by active support. It did, doubtless, suggest to men who read the proclamation that they were having the support of the American minister and naval com-mander and were safe from personal

Abdication of the Queen The report details the circumstances attending the abdication of the queen and states, she yielded because it was pressed upon her by the ministers and other persons that it was useless to con-test with the United States and she could file her protest and be entitled to a hearing in Washington. Says Mr. Blount: "All this was accepted without the firing of a gun, without a demand for tionary forces, until they had been con verted into a de facte government by the recognition of the American minister with American troops, then ready to interfere in the event of an attack." Mr. Blonnt says that it seemed strange to suppose that there was any necessity for landing troops, and referring again to Minister Stevens' position, sent in reply to an ap-plication for such a purpose, without any suggestions dissuading the applican minister, with naval forces under his command could not otherwise be construed than as complicity with their plans. This was the first time

existing government. Stevens Hasty Ac Ion. The report reviews in detail the sequent events, making much of the testimony tending to show that Minister Stevens recognized the provisional government before the queen had been called upon to yield, and quoting Mr. Stevens himself as saying that he knew that the barracks and station house had not been delivered up at time; that he did not care for that, for twenty-five men well armed could have run the whole crowd. Stevens' despatch to Secretary Foster is quoted, where he says that he recognized the government after it was in possession of all govern-ment buildings, and then Mr. Blount says: The quick recognition was the performance of his pleage to the committee of safety." He criticises similar statement made by the Hawaiian com-missioners to Mr. Foster and says: "Did the spirit of annexation mislead these gentlemen? If not, what malign influence tempted President Dole to a con-trary statement in his cited letter to the

American minister? Bloupt's Charge Against Steve Says Mr. Blount: "The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it, but for Mr. Stevens' promise to protect them against any nger from the government, and but for this, their mass meeting would not have been held. But for this, no request to land the troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed. no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American minister and the revolutionary leaders had determined on revolutionary loaders had determined on annexation to the United States and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end." In concluding this re-port, for the remainder is made up en-tirely of statistical matter and a dis-quisition upon the trade of the islands and the character of the population. Relied on Justice.

Mr. Blount says: "That a deep wrong has been done the queen and the native race by American officials, pervades the native mind and that of the queen, as well as a hope for redress from the United States, there can be no doubt. In this connection it is important to note the inability of the Hawaiian people to cope with any great powers and their recognition of it by never offering their recognition of it by bever offering reastance to their encroachments. The sundienness of the landing of the United States troops, the reading of the proclamation of the provisional government aimost in their presence, and the quick recognition of Minister Sterens, easily the state of the procession that the control of the procession that the procession that the control of the procession that the proces prepared her for the suggestion that the president of the United States had no knowledge of these occurrences, and must know of, and approve or disapprove of what had occurred at a fusuggestions of Judge Widemann and Mr. Damon. Indeed, who could have supposed that the circumstances surling her could have been foreseen and sanctioned delicerately by the president of the United States Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point to ber

STEVENS COURSE ENDORSED

beard, as well as theirs that the spirit

of justice on the part of the president

Severance Says Blount's Report is

Yery Misleading. San Francisco, Nov. 20. When selved today what he thought of the report of Communicate Blaunt, H. W. Severages.

last said: "In the main the report as published access to be entirely misleading in regard to events of January last, which resulted in the overthrow of the queen and the establishment of the provisional government. The uprising that occurred has been browing for years. It was not the result of a conspiracy on the part of a few men, but was a genuine revolution like that of 1887, which forced the king to accept a new constitution. There is no just ground for the insinuation that Minuster Stevens conspired with the organizars of the provisional government. His action, under the circumstances, was entirely regular and in strict accordance with his instructions and diplomatic custom. The statement that he caused troops to be landed from the Boston when there was no need or excuse for them is unqualifiedly false. Blount's own report shows that there was reason to expect a distorbance and bloody conflict in which the queen's forces would probably have been overcome, in which lives and property of peaceful Americans would have beed endangered. The occasion certainly demanded the landing of the troops for the protection of American interests. Much stress is laid in Blount's report in piacing the marines in Arion hall. Admiral Skerrett is quoted as saying that this position was badly chosen, if the object were to protect 'American chizeus, but it was a wise choice if the intention was to support the provisional government. The admiral must have been unaware of the fact that Arion hall was not chosen until after the effort to secure two other locations had failed. last said: "In the main the report as been unawars of the fact that Arion hall was not chosen until after the effort to secure two other locations had failed. I am satisfied that everything had been surrendered to the provisional government before it was recognized by Minister Stevens, though it is the aim of Blount's report to make the contrary

appear.

'If a conspiracy existed between the revolutionists and Minister Stevens, and if the revolution could not have been successful without United States troops, how cessful without United States troops, how is it that none of the foreign powers represented at Hawaii, represented by ministers and consuls, have made no protest, or even a diplomatic report of such proceeding. They could not have been ignorant of the facts. The zovernments of England, Japan, France and Portugal were expressed there is and Portugal were represented there by ministers and by consuls. Germany, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Chile and Mexico also had consuls there. All these governments, through their official representatives, recognized the provisional government of Hawaii; without the least objection. It is a fact of importance, which seems to have been entirely overlooked at Washington, and yet could not be assumed that England, for instance, is at all disposed to favor the annexation movement on islands."

He Says the Hawaiian Matter Can

Take Care of Itself. Indianapolis, Nov. 20.—A United Press correspondent called at ex-Presi-dent Harrison's home today to obtain an expression on Commissioner Blount's report. When the correspondent had explained his mission he said: "In the first place, I do not know what the full report of Commissioner Blount is, and then I would not care to talk if I did. that American troops were ever landed have you a copy of the report?" He on the islands, at the instance of a committee of safety, without notice to the He scanned it over with rather a curious expression on his countenance and theu replied slowly: No, I have nothing to say. My work has been done and it is a matter of public record. I have nothing whatever to regret or deprecate in my connection in the affair, and nothing say concerning the deeds of others. If I should consent to an interview it would be a very exhaustive and com-plete one, and that I do not intend to do."

"You are aware," suggested the correspondent, "that the report is generally deemed a severe reflection on the action

"As I said before, I have no opinion "But you know, General Harrison, that a majority of the people of the country would like to hear from you on

this question."
"Yes, I have no doubt that they would, and I have no doubt, too, that the newspapers and news agencies would like to have an interview; but I have made up my mind that I will not talk, and I am not going to. The Hawaiian affair is

BLOUNT'S REPORT DENOUNCED. Stevens Says it is a Shameless version of Facts.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 20.-Ex-Minister John L. Stevens was asked this evening if he had anything to say regarding Commissioner Blount's statement pub-lished in the New York and Boston papers this morning. Mr. Stevens said he firmly adhered to all of his statements in his San Francisco and Augusta addresses already published to the country and in his open letter of last week to Secretary Gresham. He expressed great surprise at the language of Mr. Blount as to Mr. Stevens' unwillingness to show him the records of the legation. He now feels himself at liberty to expose Mr. Blount's remark-able conduct towards himself, beginning at Honolulu. It is a record, the publi-cation of which it is believed will astonich all honorable minds, bringing to Mr Stevens no censure, unless it be that he tolerated such treatment without at once resenting it, by refusing all inter-course with the offending person. Mr. Stevens deems it sufficient to say now that Mr. Blount's report, so far as given to the public, is an ex parte and shame less perversion of facts.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Mother and Two Children Perish in a Tenement Block.

Lawiston, Maine, Nov. 20. Fire this afternoon in a tenement block on Os ford street owned by Jerry Cronic partially burned the roof, insured suffi-ciently to cover the loss. Mrs. Albert Dubois and two children, I and 5 years old, in the upper tenument were unable to escape, and all were smothered to The fire department made a search, but was unable to find them till too late to save their lives.

Forr Warse, Ind., Nov. 20.- Last evening the family of Conrad Meyers had a narrow excape from sleath. At amppor they parlook of mone chaese which contained some kind of poisonous substance. The entire family were taken violently ill soil only percept medical attention exced their lives. The choese will be analyzed.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 - The Pow derly Hayre fight in the agencyl nemmcharges of unifersance in office against the general master suckman and his colleagues on the executive board. A. W. Wright and John Devlin. The general assembly will tomorrow, after consideration of the finance committee's report, which will be presented in the morning, declare the office of secretary-treasurer vacant.

MELLO HARD PRESSED.

His Fleet is Tied Up in the Harbon

New York, Nov. 20.—The New York Herald will tomorrow print the following: President Piexoto of Brazil, through his minister of foreign affairs, has cabled a very important message to the Herald regarding the situation in Brazil. According to the official announcement, the rebels under Admiral Mello are hard pressed. Their squadron is tied up in Rio harbor, the fleet in the south is reduced to two ships and the financial resources of the insurgents are at a low ebb. New York, Nov. 20.-The New York

BEAT HIS BOARD BILL.

Lincoln, Neb. Nov. 20.—A warrant was swore out in the county court for the arrest of Congressman W. A. Mc. Keighan on the charge of beating a board bill of \$50. A. D. Hoover & Son, proprieters of the Lindell hotel, are the complainants, and the defendant is the populist representative from the fifth Nebraska district.

Sued by a Reporter.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 20.—In the superior court today Walter F. Wunderlich, a reporter of the Journal News, filed suit against the Crescent City Publishing company, John G. Neuman and F. B. Posey, publishers of the Standard and Germania, demanding \$10.000 demarger on account of articles. \$10,000 damages on account of articles published in the two papers charging the plaintiff with breaking into County Clerk Boephel's cash drawer to secure a marriage license which had been withheld from the press.

Hotel Burned. La Chosse, Wis. Nov. 20.—The Mer-chants' hotel was destroyed by tire early this morning. Loss, \$15,000; partly in-

AFTERMATH OF THE STORM. Bodies and Wreckage Cast Ashgre

On the English Coast. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- A body was cast up on the beach at Margate today. It was subsequently identified as being that of the captain of the brigantine Economic. It is feared that the vessel has foundered, but it may be that the captain was washed overboard and that the vessel is safe. The British ship Carlsdale, that same time age arrived at Hull from Tacoma, is probably lost. The British steamer Falls of Inverness has put into St. Michael's with her machinery out of order. The steamer passed Gibraltar October 25 and was considerably to the westward of St. Michael's when her

GRAND RAPIDS IN IT.

engines gave out. She had much diffi-

The Western Base Ball League to Be Organized. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20. - The meeting for the formal organization of the Western league began at the Grund hotel this evening. The delegates present were John F. Brush, Kapsas City; George B. Ellis, Grand Rapids; H. S. Drake and T. H. Boyer, Sioux City; John S. Barnes. Minneapolis, who also held the proxy of Vanderbeck of Detroit, C. H. Cushman and Mr. Killilea, Milwauke: James Manning, Kansas City, and Dennis A. Long, Toledo.

SCOTT ON THE STAND. He Tell His Story of the Battle Creek Wreck.

BATTLE CHEEK, Mich., Nov. 20.-Con ductor Scott this morning was placed on the stand and told the story of his reading the orders to Engineer Wooley, of his ordering the red lights carried, and of Phippon coming into the baggage car to see about the empty water tanks, after they had pulled out. He said: "I went over to the window and looked out, sawithat we were off the double track and started for the bell cord to stop the train, when the crash came. It was just four and one half minutes after we left the depot when we ran into No. 9. The schedule time to make the run from the station to the yard is five minutes. When I entered the baggage car the baggageman asked me if No. 9 had gone

baggageman asked me if No. 9 had gone by, and I replied that we were to meet her on the double track." George Randall, the engineer of the switch engine, swore that his engine did not pass No. 6 on the morning of the wreck. This is a hat denial of the statement of Wooley's freeman, who swore that something did go by them, and he supposed it was No. 2. His testimony coroborates the statement of the baggageman and other witnesses, except the fireman.

Beston Hannon, Mich., Nov. 20.— Ten grocery firms have lately engaged in a war on prices for provisions. They are selling flour at \$2.50, 25 cents less a barrel than it can be replaced for in car-load lots. Granulated sugar is sold twenty-two pounds for \$1. The grocers decigre they are in it to the hitter end. Citizens are buying freely for an all win-

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. Nov. 20.— School building No. 4 burned at an early hour this morning. The interior is a total wreck. The loss is \$20.000, partially covered by meurance. Robert Stewart was also burned and \$2,000 worth of hides consumed. The origin of either fire is unknown.

Paw Paw, Mich. Nov 20 The Toledo A South Haven roundhouse was burned to the ground Sunday morning, and three horomotives the Mogul, Lawrence and Pony, were destroyed. The loss is about \$100,000 and there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fired by an Inconding. Investor, Mich., Nov. 20.-A speak cottage in the rear of No. 51 Twentythird street was dumaged to the amount! belongs to Sophic Leves and is in the rour of her residence. It is suppresed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Mangled by a Horse. KELLEGERM, Mich., Nev. 20 - W. C. Sheppard, supervisor for Mikado towa?

aring whipped his thoroughtees stilled.

An imore afterward the inforteted unicame had crushed every bone. The

HARD HIT BY MILLS

The Evangelist Pours Hot Shot Into the Hypocrites

WHO ARE INSIDE THE CHURCH

ice and Calle Up

With one hand raised above his head and the other grasping a copy of the bible, Evangelist Mills excertated the Christian church last night as it never was excertated before by a churchman. His voice rang like the voice of a prophet of old as he recounted the evils that the church is responsible for, and which have thrived under its patronage or its indifference. With over ronage or its indifference. With eyes flashing as with the fire of God he warned them that the church must be the church of the people; that the poor must be nourished and the sick pro-tected; that society must be purified and righteousness exalted one God would come like the lightnings from the clouds to obliterate the uncleas and the

cicuds to obsiderate the uncreas and the unbuly.

The crowd was as great as at any of the previous meetings, being insited only by the size of the ball. If the capacity of the auditorical had been increased by several hundred it would still have been too small to accommodate those that sought admission.

The Rev. Ralph Gillam, Mr. Mills' assistant, was present for the first time at a general meeting and occupied a place among the distinguished divines who were seated on the stage.

Of scarcely less in point of interest to the sermon of Mr. Mills is the song service which Mr. Hillis conducts previous to the regular service. He has rare tact in the selection of hymna and both the choir and congregation are perfectly under his control, and within five minutes after he begins the service he has persuaded fully three-fourths of the audience to assist in the singing.

Prayer by Mr. Hamilton.

Prayer by Mr. Hamilton The opening prayer was made by the Rev. S. L. Hamilton. He entreated the Divine Being to bestew his licensing upon those who were present at the meeting. He rejoiced that so many had turned their feet into the pathway of the

turned their feet into the pathway of the Lord, and prayed that many others might be drawn toward God. He asked that the word of the Lord might cleaned their hearts and that hundreds of sours might be born into the kingdom of God. After a hymn by the choir, Mr. Hillies and The Handwriting On the Wall. Mr. Mills selected the scripture lesson from Isniah xxxv. He read also from Matthew ii.—In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea and saying. Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Mr. Mills selected his text from Matthew iv.-17.—From that time Issue began to preach and to say. Repent, for the to preach and to say. Repent for the kingdom of beaven is at hand.' The subject of the evenings sermon was "The Kingdom of Reaven Upon

Mr. Mills stated that he had some times felt that his work had failed be cause it had not aroused the people from indifference. I have often felt that we were not preaching the revolu-tionary power," said he. "I searched the scriptures to find the secret of the wonderful sermons which the apostles preached. I found that John the hap preached. I found that John the hap-tist preached. Repent: for the King Jom of heaven is at hand. I found that Christ preached the same thing. When Jesus sent out the apostles he told hem-to preach that the lengtom of beaven was nigh unto the earth. So far as we know this is the one thing he talked about after the cruciffsion the one theme of his preaching - The

you." "I said to myself, this is undoubtedly the message the kingdom of God.

What the Theme Meant, "What did this mean to 'ne Jews! What did it mean to Jesus Christ? What does it mean to us in this nine-teenth century? What is the prepara-tion and how shall we repent?
"It meant something very practical to

"It meant something very practical to the children of Abraham; it meant something very practical to Jacob. The psalms are full of this kingdom of God. You find this is the thing of which the prophets wrote. They glorified the time when there should be peace among men; when the tongue of the dumb men; when the tongue of the dumb shall sing and the lame man lesp as an hart of the time when the swords shall be heaten in ploughsbares and the spears into pruning hooks. There will be no courts and no prisoners in the new flerusalem. The coming of the kingdom of fied unto the Jews meant the time when first should be litterable. kingdom of God unto the Jowe meant the time when God should be literally king; when man should be ruled with love and dwell in harmony with his fal-low man and God. But this spritted aim was debused, and the Jew came to look upon the singdom of heaven as a time when the Jew should rule over the Roman, and dominate the entire earth. Until the coming of John the Empties no Jew entertained aught but

"Jesus Christ came to prepare a king-dem of love. He stated the funda-mental principles of this kingdom in the sermon on the mount. He said if men would seek that the kingdom of God, all other things would be added unto them. He likesed the man who heard his words and followed them, to a man that built his house on a rock. In man that built his house on a rock. Is the prayer which he presured for his disciples, the master taught men to pray. Thy kingdom come. What did he mean by this! With Christ this spirit of love was impiented on earth. It has been steadily growing, and is the eaven which one day must leaven the

whole lump.

What does this mean today? It means the same that it niways did. The earth grows better just the same as you and I grow better. A little ain secure more holesons to me today that a larger one asserted fifteen years ago. The world is growing better. It is better than it was in Christia time. The infidul has adopted the creed of the christian to be lighters in doing unto ethicities he believes in doing unto didn't believe that. Nero didn't believe that. Humanity is growing higher and better and nobler every day. It is pre-paring to burst its bonds.

A Sected Elegateria

"I believe this is the critical time is the history of the whole morbt. We are no the range of a great revolution - a se